Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

68. (Previously presented) A method of detecting normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the normal, benign hyperplastic, or cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

69. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

70. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

71. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out parenterally.

72. (Previously presented) A method according to claim ~~71~~ 68, wherein the administering is

carried out intravenously.

73. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out by intracavitary instillation.

74. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the administering is carried out rectally.

75. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the label is detected using a transrectal probe.

76. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is administered following a prostatectomy.

77. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is in a composition further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient, or stabilizer.

78. (Previously Canceled)

79. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal antibody.

80. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 79, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

81. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 79, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having an ATCC Accession Number selected

from the group consisting of HB-12101, HB-12109, HB-12127, and HB-12126.

82. (Previously Canceled)

83. (Previously Canceled)

84. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:8 (variable heavy chain), SEQ ID NO:19 (variable light chain), an amino acid sequence of the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126, and an amino acid sequence of the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126.

85. (Cancel)

86. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 84, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:8 (variable heavy chain) and SEQ ID NO:19 (variable light chain).

87. (Cancel)

88. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 84, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence of the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126, and an amino acid sequence of the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126.

89. (Cancel)

90. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6 (variable heavy chain), SEQ ID NO:17 (variable light chain), a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126, and a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126.

91. (Cancel)

92. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 90, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6 (variable heavy chain) and SEQ ID NO:17 (variable light chain).

93. (Cancel)

94. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 90, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126, and a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12126.

95. (Cancel)

96. (Previously Canceled)

97. (Previously Canceled)

98. (Previously Canceled)

99. (Previously Canceled)

100. (Previously Canceled)

101. (Previously Canceled)

102. (Previously Canceled)

103. (Previously Canceled)

104. (Previously Canceled)

105. (Previously Canceled)

106. (Previously Canceled)

107. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the prostate cells are prostate epithelial cells.

108. (Previously Canceled)

109. (Previously Canceled)

110. (Previously Canceled)

111. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

112. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of an amino acid sequence of the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12109, and an amino acid sequence of the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12109.

113. (Cancel)

114. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof comprises ~~an antigen binding portion of~~ an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable heavy chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12109, and a nucleic acid sequence which encodes the variable light chain produced by the hybridoma having ATCC deposit no. HB-12109.

115. (Cancel)

116. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, 84, 90, or 111, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

117. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, 84, 90, or 111, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane

antigen.

118. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, 84, 90, or 111, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of a Fab fragment, a $F(ab')_2$ fragment, and a Fv fragment.

119. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 68, 84, 90, or 111, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

120. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 119, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

121. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.

122. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 121, wherein the radiolabel is selected from the group consisting of ^{212}Bi, ^{213}Bi, and ^{211}At.

123. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is selected from the group consisting of ^{32}P, ^{125}I, ^{3}H, ^{14}C, and ^{188}Rh.

124. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is ^{131}I.

125. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is ^{99}mTc.

126. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is ^{111}In.

127. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the method is a method of detecting benign hyperplastic cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in the subject.

128. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the method is a method of detecting cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in the subject.

129. (Previously Canceled)

130. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is an α-emitter.

131. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a β-emitter.

132. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 120, wherein the radiolabel is a γ-emitter.

133. (Currently amended) A method of detecting benign hyperplastic prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of ~~normal,~~ benign hyperplastic~~, or cancerous~~ prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the benign hyperplastic prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

134. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

135. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 134, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

136. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

137. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

138. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

139. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

140. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 133, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

141. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

142. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.

143. (Currently amended) A method of detecting cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ in a human subject, comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is bound to a label effective to permit detection of ~~normal, benign hyperplastic, or~~ cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~;

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to the human subject;

detecting the presence of the cancerous prostate cells ~~or a portion thereof~~ by detecting the label.

144. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein detecting the label provides an indication of where the prostate cells are localized within the body of the human subject.

145. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 144, wherein the label is detected using an imaging device.

146. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

147. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to live cells.

148. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

149. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

150. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 143, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a fluorescent label, a biologically-active enzyme label, a radiolabel, a nuclear magnetic resonance active label, a luminescent label, and a chromophore label.

151. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 150, wherein the label is a radiolabel.

152. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 151, wherein the radiolabel is a short-range radiation emitter.